

A New Species of *Stenandrium* (Acanthaceae) from Grão-Mogol, Minas Gerais, Brazil

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ABSTRACT. A new species, *Stenandrium stenophyllum*, is described and illustrated. It is related to *S. hatschbachii* Wasshausen but differs markedly from that taxon by its 3-verticillated leaves with narrow, linear-lanceolate blades. Both species are known only from Grão-Mogol, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Stenandrium is a genus of perennial herbs and subshrubs with about 70 species that occur in tropical America and Africa, including Madagascar (Vollesen, 1992). In Brazil there are about 16 species, most of which grow in grasslands and savanna-like vegetation. During work on the floristic inventory of the "Campos Rupestres" vegetation in Grão-Mogol, Minas Gerais, coordinated by the Universidade de São Paulo, a new species of *Stenandrium* that shows close affinities to *S. hatschbachii* Wasshausen was found.

***Stenandrium stenophyllum* Kameyama, sp. nov.**

TYPE: Brazil. Minas Gerais: Grão-Mogol, Estrada para Cristália a ca. 800 m da ponte sobre o rio Itacambiruçu, ca. 750 m alt., 16°36'S 42°55'W, 14 jun. 1990 (fl, fr), A. A. Oliveira, D. C. Zappi, J. R. Pirani & R. Simão-Bianchini CFCR 12982 (holotype, SPF; isotypes, K, MBM, RB, US). Figures 1, 2.

A *S. hatschbachii* Wasshausen cuj affinis sed foliis 3-verticillatis, linear-lanceolatis vel linearibus vel linear-falciformibus differt.

Caulescent subshrub 0.4–1.5 m tall, erect to decumbent. Stems terete, densely pubescent with white trichomes, 0.20–0.25 mm long. Leaves whorled, 3 at each node, sessile to subsessile, coriaceous, the blades linear-lanceolate to linear, sometimes linear-falcate, 3.5–6.0 cm long, 2–5 mm broad, attenuate at base, obtuse to acute at apex, sometimes acuminate or shortly mucronate, the upper surface dark green, sparsely and inconspicuously puberulous with very short eglandular trichomes, the lower surface paler green, inconspicuously puberulous with eglandular and glandular

trichomes, the margin revolute. Inflorescence of terminal and subterminal spikes to 2.5 cm long, the spikes sessile or borne on peduncles to 6 mm long, pubescent like the stems, except with trichomes shorter (i.e., 0.15 mm long); the flowers opposite along the spike axis; bracts subulate, 4–6 mm long, 0.5 mm broad, pubescent like the leaves; bracteoles subulate, 4 mm long, 0.5 mm broad, pubescent like the leaves, calyx deeply lobed, 5–7 mm long, the lobes lanceolate, 1.2 mm wide, very sparsely pubescent; corolla whitish lilac to purple-red, 9–12 mm long, the tube 5–6 mm long, the upper lip pale pink to white, the lobes 3 mm long, the lower lip dark purple, the central lobe 5–5.5 mm long, the lateral lobes 4.2–4.8 mm long, stamens 1.3–1.7 mm long; anthers 1.1 mm long; pollen grains tricolpate, prolate, $49.4 \times 33.5 \mu\text{m}$, exine tectate-perforate, colpi membranes sparsely granulate; style filiform, stigma subclavate, asymmetrical. Capsule ellipsoid, 1.2 cm long, inconspicuously puberulous; seeds laterally flattened, semi-elliptic in outline, 3 mm long, 2 mm wide, densely pubescent with long, appressed trichomes bearing minute lateral barbs.

Stenandrium stenophyllum is closely allied to *S. hatschbachii* (Wasshausen, 1990): both species have similar inflorescences and flowers, but *S. hatschbachii* can be easily distinguished by the opposite, broader (9–14 mm broad), lanceolate to oblong leaves. In contrast, the leaves of the new species are 3-verticillate, linear-lanceolate to linear, 2–5 mm broad. Both species grow among shrubs and small trees in dense and drier vegetation on sandy soils with rocky outcrops. Both species have been collected only in Grão-Mogol.

Paratype. BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Grão-Mogol, vale do Rio Itacambiruçu, ao longo da estrada para Cristália, 10 Nov. 1989, J. R. Pirani, P. T. Sano, T. R. S. Silva & A. Freire-Fierro CFCR 12420 (SPF).

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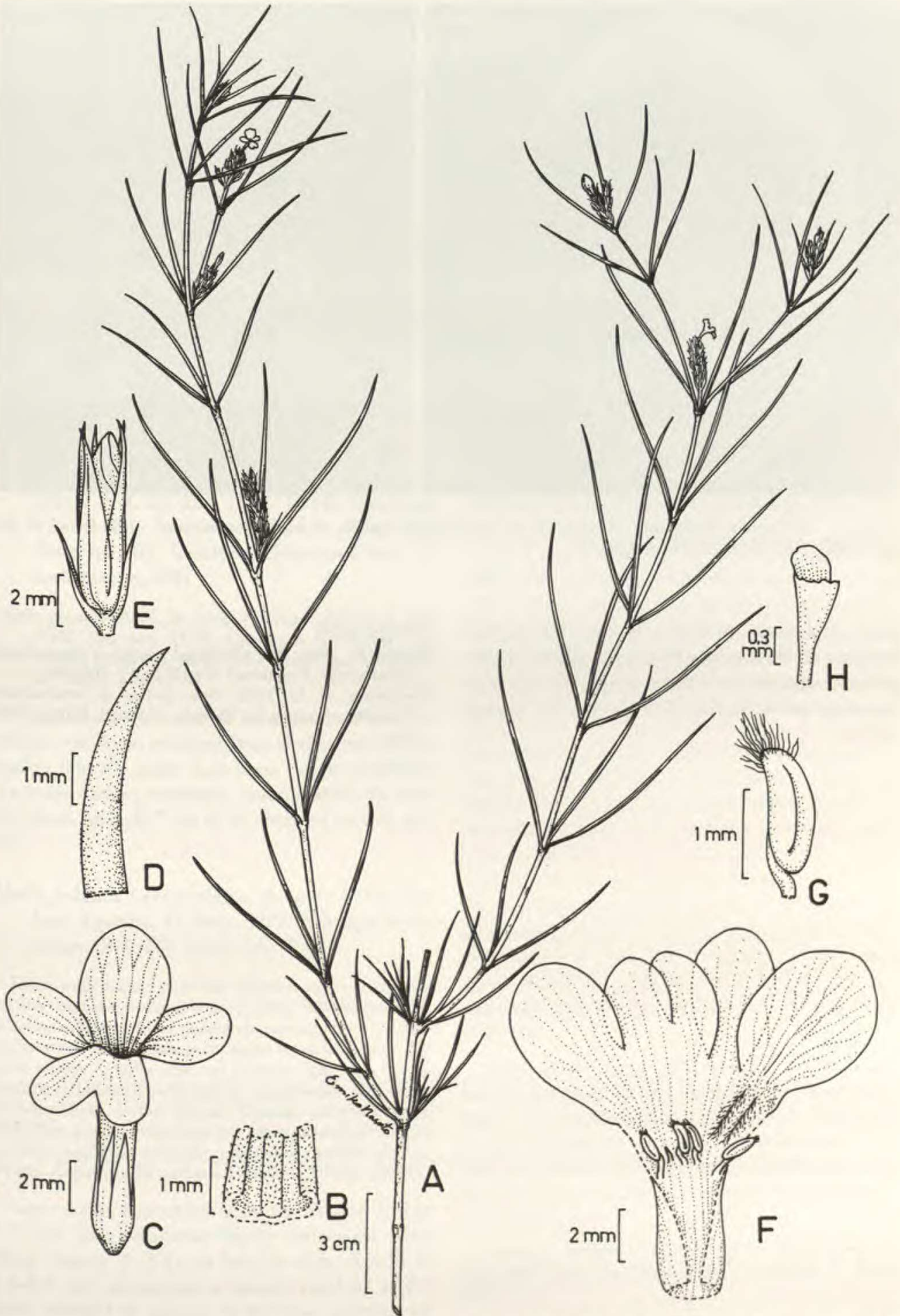


Figure 1. *Stenandrium stenophyllum* Kameyama. —A. Branch. —B. Detail of the leaf. —C. Calyx and corolla. —D. Bract. —E. Flower bud with bracteoles. —F. Corolla expanded. —G. Stamen. —H. Stigma. Drawings based on the holotype.

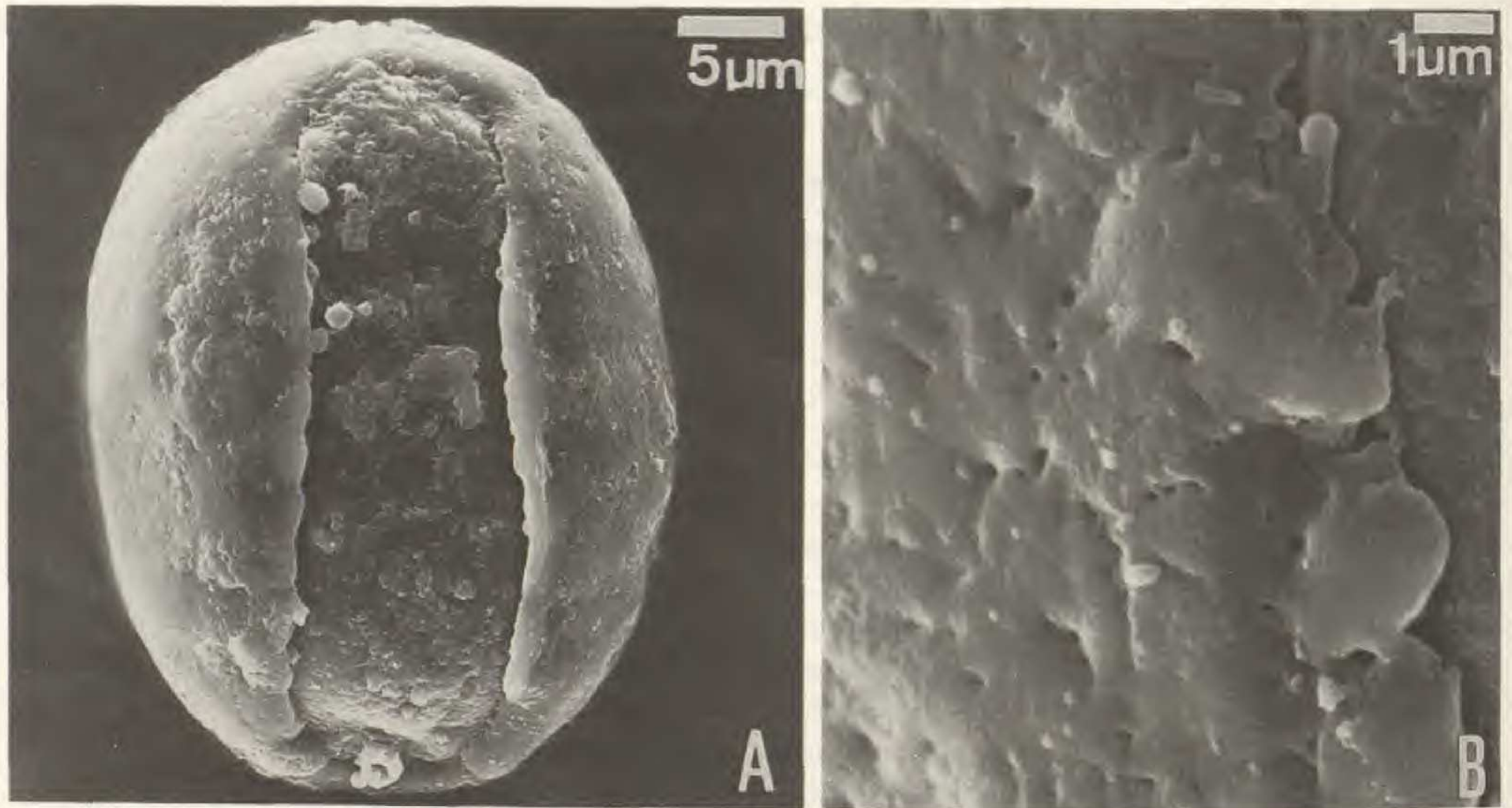


Figure 2. SEM photomicrographs of *Stenandrium stenophyllum* pollen. —A. Equatorial view. —B. Detail of the sculpturing. (Oliveira et al. CFCR 12982.)

pollen description, to Marcio V. Cruz from the Laboratório de Microscopia Eletrônica, IBUSP, for the photomicrographs, to Emiko Naruto for the line drawings, and to Raymond Harley for the English review.

Literature Cited

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 Wasshausen, D. C. 1990. New species of *Stenandrium* (Acanthaceae) from the Planalto of Brazil. *Brittonia* 42: 1–6.